

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Published Every Evening, Sunday Excepted, at
Tonopah, Nevada.



W. W. BOOTH, Editor and Manager

Member of Associated Press

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.
One Year \$12.00 Three Months \$3.50
Nine Months 10.00 One Month 1.25
Six Months 6.75 One Week30
Delivered by Carrier \$1.25 Per Month

\$10 REWARD.

A reward of \$10 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties stealing The Bonanza from subscribers.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties who do not receive their papers, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige The Bonanza by notifying this office.

Entered at the Postoffice in Tonopah as Second-class Matter.

No advertising cuts, one inch square or smaller, will be accepted unless made of metal. No wood base cuts of this size will be used. Wood cuts are dangerous to forms and press.

A Wonderful Showing.

The official figures on the bullion production of Nevada for the past year read like a chapter from the golden literature of the Comstock days. And all the more remarkable from the wonderful increase made in the twelve months, last year's production being \$41,685,000 as against \$24,969,000 for the previous year—lacking not a great deal of being almost double.

The figures on the output for the two years is as follows:

County.	1910.	1909.
Esmeralda	\$14,000,000	\$ 9,587,831.59
Nye	10,400,000	5,740,581.15
White Pine	9,000,000	7,114,354.10
Eureka	2,000,000	815,088.96
Humboldt	1,500,000	350,799.96
Lander	2,000,000	1,892.05
Storey	1,500,000	645,511.78
Lincoln	400,000	511,331.23
Clark	200,000	66,723.44
Elko	50,000	.....
Washoe	25,000	5,000.00
Douglas	10,000	.....
Churchill	500,000	54,228.05

Total \$41,685,000 \$24,969,531.17

The figures bear out what practical mining men have been asserting is the simple truth as regards the industry in this state—that never in its history has it been on either as productive or permanent a basis as at present. The most significant feature of today's development, too, is that hundreds of small properties (potentially the great ones of the future) are being worked over the state, with milling runs of a few hundred tons at a time. The aggregate of the production of these smaller properties is great, and will grow greater from year to year. Many properties which, ten years from now, will be reckoned among the principal producers of the state, are now being worked by a force of a half dozen men.

As gratifying to the mining man as the figures of the concrete production for the past year is the moral influence this showing will exert in Eastern investment centers. The feeling of uncertainty that prevailed concerning investment in mining properties in this state must be dissipated in the face of such a showing as this, coupled with the fact that in 1910 holders of stock in Nevada mines drew down eleven and a half million dollars in dividends. And this dividend showing will improve year by year. And in direct proportion to its improvement should it become easier to raise money for the development of legitimate mining prospects.

Altogether the outlook for the mining industry of Nevada is bright and hopeful. The wildest era has passed. The man back East who today demands "to be shown" need fear no disappointment—we have the goods to submit to his inspection.

Wholesale Corruption

Back in Ohio they are prosecuting the voters of one county (Adams) in batches of a hundred at a time for indulging in the practice of selling their votes on election day. The voters have been doing this, it seems, since way back in '87, until the traffic in votes has come to be regarded as legitimate as selling hogs, corn, or any of the other staple products of the farm. The man who secured the highest price for his vote was the envy of his neighbors. It is estimated that as a result of the present prosecutions over 2000 voters of the county will be disfranchised.

Vote-buying and vote-selling are not new industries in the United States—far from it. They are more or less a feature of every election, directly or indirectly. What renders this Ohio case so remarkable is that in this particular locality the civic conscience should have become so deadened and so calloused that the traffic came to be regarded as legitimate. A man, they took it, had as much right to dispose of his vote on election day as he had to sell a load of hay. And for almost a quarter of a century the provident Adams county rustics had been realizing something from their exercise of the suffrage—not a great sum at any one time, it is true, but it was all clear gain, the prudent rural voter figured.

The really surprising thing about the whole matter is that it took all these years for a prosecution to develop. The vote-selling has been going on since '87, as we say, and in all these years there developed no single con-

science acute enough to actively prosecute the offenders.

It is a strange chapter in American politics. We rather pride ourselves, despite occasional crimes against suffrage, that on the whole American elections—at least outside the largest cities—have been measurably free from corruption. But the Adams county incident would go to show that the rural voter may become tainted as well as his prototype in the cities.

This Mexican revolution is not a-dying as fast as some people predicted when it began. On the contrary, it is making quite a respectable showing in the two border states of Chihuahua and Sonora, and every day that the insurrection is prolonged will make it just that much harder for the federal government to stamp it out. In fact, it is possible that if the insurrectos can maintain themselves for a time longer they may inspire enough confidence among the disaffected in the southern states of the republic for them to declare themselves. The insurrection has thousands of sympathizers in the republic who are waiting to see just how much strength it can develop before they show their hand. Once they make up their minds the movement has a chance to win, they will declare themselves—and then the revolution is on in earnest. An American who has never traveled over the republic will find it difficult to understand the situation, but there is no doubt whatever of the one fact—widespread disaffection with the government of Diaz.

The result of the prosecution of Patrick by the government for illegal use of the mails was simply what was expected—a hung jury. So long as a man in this country has money enough to buy a jurymen or two, and is slick enough to know how to go about the job, a conviction is almost impossible. The obduracy of one single man of a jury will render nugatory all the expensive proceedings of prosecution. The outcome of this case simply goes to prove the pressing necessity of a radical amendment of our present jury system. One reform of it urgently demanded is the substitution of a majority vote for a unanimous one in the finding of a verdict. Chance the law so that three-fourths of the jury will be sufficient for conviction in criminal cases, and we will not hear so much of hung juries. Here is one thing the present legislature can well afford to take in hand.

An Indian maiden named Daisy Mills, 18 years of age, employed as a cook in a Los Angeles home, has achieved some measure of local fame in the city in rather a novel manner. Daisy's employer, tiring of her after two years' trial, notified her of her dismissal. Daisy refused to be dismissed, and the argument with which she backed up her refusal was so strenuous that it required the services of four policemen to remove the lady. It is not stated just how Daisy fell into poor repute with her employer, but in a country where steady service is not one of the recommendations of the average kitchen mechanic, Daisy ought to be regarded as a jewel. Anyway, this Indian maid has raised an interesting question in the ethics of service. Has an employer the right to discharge one who doesn't want to be discharged?

The United States senate must be having a hard time of it these days trying to maintain its dignity and prestige in the face of the fact that some of its members owe their seats to shameful and barefaced corruption and bribery. Notably in the case of Mr. Lorimer of Illinois, to unseat whom a vigorous fight is to be made. It will be remembered that when the legislature of his state investigated the charges of bribery, it was shown, on the testimony of something like a dozen of the recipients of the bribe money, that they had been paid all the way from \$5000 to \$10,000 for their votes. The evidence sustaining the charges was simply overwhelming. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is difficult to see where the senate has more than one course left open—his ejection. The manner of his election is a stench in the nostrils of decent people.

The advantage of the Panama route to the fruit industry of Southern California has been well demonstrated in a test shipment of oranges from San Bernardino to New York by way of the Isthmus. The fruit arrived at its destination in good shape, and the time made was about as good as that of the transcontinental railroads. Of course, this test was not a fair one to the Isthmus route in some respects, since the transshipment at tidewater on both sides of the Isthmus required time that will not be lost when the waterway is finished. The building of the Isthmian canal is worth many thousands a year to the fruit-growers of the west coast, and they will not be slow to appreciate its value.

Some of that \$60,000 tied up in the Nye and Ormsby bank would go a long way toward advertising the county and its resources. The county needs the advertising, and the commissioners are authorized by law to use money for the purpose, but until the money deposited in that rotten bank is recovered it is idle to discuss it.

It is all right for Nebraskans who live in this beautiful climate to tender a reception to visitors from their native state, but nothing should be done which has the appearance of rubbing it in.

The deadlock in a half dozen states this winter over the election of a United States senator makes a strong argument for their election by the people direct.

New York's board of health wants to know what to do with nine tons of bad eggs it has seized. Good land! are not the Broadway theaters running there?

And now we are assured that Venus is inhabited. Won't somebody up that way please wig-wag us the price of bacon?

STOCK MARKET

The following quotations were furnished the Bonanza by H. E. Epstein, broker:

TONOPAH.	
Bid.	Asked.
Tonopah Nevada.....	\$8.00
Montana	1.02 1/2
Tonopah Ex.	1.00
MacNamara .....	.18
Midway .....	.16
Belmont	6.10
North Star .....	.06
West End .....	.58
Rescue .....	.09
Jim Butler .....	.30
Mizpah Ex. ....	.53
GOLDFIELD.	
Goldfield Con.	6.70
Booth .....	.07
Blue Bull .....	.04
Atlanta .....	.13
Florence	1.55
Spearhead .....	.05
Comb. Fraction....	.18
Kewanas .....	.06
Jumbo Ex. ....	.29
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Nevada Hills	2.45
Pitts. Silver Peak ..	.75
Manhattan Con. ....	.03
Man. Dexter .....	.05
Man. Big Four.....	.17
Man. Mustang .....	.03

SALES.

Forenoon.	
400 Belmont	\$6.10
1000 Belmont	6.12 1/2
400 West End .....	.60
2000 North Star .....	.06
Afternoon.	
1500 Montana	1.02 1/2
200 Belmont	6.15
300 Belmont	6.12 1/2
20 Belmont	6.10
4000 Rescue .....	.10
1000 Rescue .....	.09
500 MacNamara .....	.19
3030 Jim Butler .....	.30
2200 West End .....	.60
1500 West End .....	.59
1000 North Star .....	.06
15,000 North Star.....	.07

PERSONAL MENTION

J. V. Priest is in town from Manhattan.
John Gianotti returned today from a trip to Sacramento.
Mrs. W. S. Johnson of Manhattan is registered at the Mizpah.
Attorney Morris left by auto for Manhattan today on business.
Mrs. John Clark is up from Millers today on a visit to friends.
Billy Walker was a visitor to Millers today on official business.
Charles W. Morse of Round Mountain is a Tonopah visitor today.
H. H. Atkinson and wife returned today from a visit in San Francisco.
W. W. Keith, general agent of the T. & G. at Goldfield, is in town today.
Ernest G. Lindner, representing the Mergenthaler Linotype company, is in the city.
G. J. Kinney and J. L. Spellman of San Francisco are registered at the Mizpah.
Deputy Sheriff Slaven left on today's noon train for Goldfield on official business.
J. A. Moylan and N. J. Nielsen of Sacramento have their names on the Mizpah register.
Matt Redington, manager for Aylesworth at Goldfield, was a Tonopah visitor today.
Bishop Morse has returned from a month's trip to California points.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Advertisements in this Column are 10 cents per line, each insertion. Five words to the line.

TO RENT—A piano. Inquire Jewell's Cash store.

FOR SALE—7 1/2-ton "Champion" wagon scales. Address P. O. Box 483, Goldfield, Nevada. 1-21-3t

FOR RENT—2-room furnished houses, Summit street. Apply West End Consolidated Mining Company. 1-21-3t

STRAYED—From Millers, brindle bull terrier, tail and ears cropped, white neck; name plate on collar. W. E. Greene, Millers, Nev.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for household furniture. Phone 164. W. O. Dresser. 10-8-tf

FOR SALE—One new two-horse power Wagner 60-cycle, single phase, electric motor; starter and fixtures complete. Address B. Bonanza office.

during which he visited San Francisco and Sacramento.

T. R. Rogers has returned to his home at Manhattan after a month's stay in Tonopah in charge of the undertaking parlors.

Mrs. W. E. O'Connell and daughter Agnes, and Matthew Gallagher, left on this morning's train for San Francisco, after attending the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Thos. Gallagher, here. Mr. and Mrs. James Gallagher will remain in Tonopah a few days longer, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson, before leaving for Frisco.

WESTERN PACIFIC IS TRANSFERRING PASSENGERS OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 23.—The Western Pacific railroad continues to transfer its west-bound freight and passenger traffic to the Southern Pacific at Elko, Nevada, owing to the snow blockade in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Rotary snowplows and shovels have been bucking the drifts since January 12th, but have made little headway. The storms of the past two days have added to the difficulty of operating the line.

HOMINY, Okla., Jan. 23.—Following the posting of notices, threatening all negroes if they did not "quit the town," the last of 150 negroes left Hominy early Sunday morning. Explosions heard in various parts of the town within the last ten days increased the negroes' alarm.

Fresh milk and cream at the Tonopah Dairy. 12-12-tf

Toys Dolls

Wagons Games Victor Phonographs Toilet Articles Candies, Trees Leather Goods

FLOWERS
ROTHOLTZ BROS
Leading Stationers

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Fifth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye.
Nevada, in and for the County of Nye, William B. Milliken, Plaintiff, versus The Bullfrog-Victor Mining Company, a Corporation, Defendant.
Action brought in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye, and the complaint filed in said County of Nye, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.
The State of Nevada sends greeting to The Bullfrog-Victor Mining Company, a corporation, Defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint, a certified copy of which is herewith served upon you.
The said action is brought to recover judgment against said defendant for the sum of \$2,972.00 and interest for money advanced and loaned to said defendant and for services rendered, as follows, to-wit: On April 23, 1907, for the sum of \$138.10, money loaned; on April 29, 1907, the sum of \$400.00 for money loaned; current expenses, \$30.55; from November 1, 1906, to May 30, 1907, for services rendered as manager and superintendent, at \$200.00 per month, \$1400.00; for annual labor, 1908, the sum of \$600.00 expended for the said defendant, and \$300.00 services rendered; for money advanced and loaned December, 1909, \$100.00.
And you are further notified that if you fail to appear and answer said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$2,972.00 with interest on \$1972.00 from May 30th, 1907, and upon \$900.00 from December 31st, 1907, and upon \$100.00 from December 31st, 1909, and costs of this action.
Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye, this 25th day of March in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten.
ROBERT G. OHL, Clerk.
(Seal)
By LOWELL DANIELS, Deputy Clerk. 12-24-31; 1-7-14-21-28; 2-4

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the West End Consolidated Extension Mining company, formerly the Tonopah Pictolus Mining company, will be held at room 303 of the building of the State Bank and Trust company, Tonopah, Nevada, on Tuesday, February 7, at 5 p. m., 1911, for the purpose of considering a plan of consolidation with neighboring properties, election of officers to fill out the board of directors, settlement of certain obligations of the company, and for such other purposes as may concern the welfare of the company.
L. L. BLUMENTHAL,
Secretary.
MARK R. AVERILL,
Vice-President.
1-7-tf

Wake Up!

The winter season is at its height. Now is the time to Sell All your winter stock and don't wait until spring

Call in and get our prices on advertising

Tonopah Daily Bonanza.....

Best Advertising Medium in Southern Nevada

**Ruling,
Binding
..&..
Commercial
Printing**

Lest We Forget.....

The Bonanza is the Only Daily Newspaper published in Tonopah.

All the Local, Telegraph and Mining News. Subscribe now.

\$1.25

Per month delivered to any part of town.